least the last 40 meshes forward of the cod end drawstring (tie-off rings), and smaller-mesh bag liners are not allowed. A vessel that has a trawl net on board that does not meet these requirements may not possess a rock shrimp in or from the South Atlantic EEZ off Georgia and Florida.

(k) Pelagic sargassum. The minimum allowable mesh size for a net used to fish for pelagic sargassum in the South Atlantic EEZ is 4.0 inches (10.2 cm), stretched mesh, and such net must be attached to a frame no larger than 4 ft by 6 ft (1.2 m by 1.8 m). A vessel in the South Atlantic EEZ with a net on board that does not meet these requirements may not possess any pelagic sargassum.

(l) Atlantic dolphin and wahoo—(1) Authorized gear. The following are the only authorized gear types in the fisheries for dolphin and wahoo in the Atlantic EEZ: Automatic reel, bandit gear, handline, pelagic longline, rod and reel, and spearfishing gear (including powerheads). A person aboard a vessel in the Atlantic EEZ that has on board gear types other than authorized gear types may not possess a dolphin or wahoo.

(2) [Reserved]

(m) Required gear in the Gulf reef fishery. For a person on board a vessel to fish for Gulf reef fish in the Gulf EEZ, the vessel must possess on board and such person must use the gear as specified in paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(3) of this section.

(1) Non-stainless steel circle hooks. Non-stainless steel circle hooks are required when fishing with natural baits.

(2) Dehooking device. At least one dehooking device is required and must be used to remove hooks embedded in Gulf reef fish with minimum damage. The hook removal device must be constructed to allow the hook to be secured and the barb shielded without re-engaging during the removal process. The dehooking end must be blunt, and all edges rounded. The device must be of a size appropriate to secure the range of hook sizes and styles used in the Gulf reef fishery.

(3) Venting tool. At least one venting tool is required and must be used to deflate the swim bladders of Gulf reef fish to release the fish with minimum damage. This tool must be a sharpened, hollow instrument, such as a hypodermic syringe with the plunger removed, or a 16-gauge needle fixed to a hollow wooden dowel. A tool such as a knife or an ice-pick may not be used. The venting tool must be inserted into the fish at a 45-degree angle approximately 1 to 2 inches (2.54 to 5.08 cm) from the base of the pectoral fin. The tool must be inserted just deep enough to release the gases, so that the fish may be released with minimum damage.

(n) Required gear in the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery. For a person on board a vessel to fish for South Atlantic snapper-grouper in the South Atlantic EEZ, the vessel must possess on board and such person must use the gear as specified in paragraphs (n)(1) of this section.

(1) Dehooking device. At least one dehooking device is required and must be used as needed to remove hooks embedded in South Atlantic snapper-grouper with minimum damage. The hook removal device must be constructed to allow the hook to be secured and the barb shielded without re-engaging during the removal process. The dehooking end must be blunt, and all edges rounded. The device must be of a size appropriate to secure the range of hook sizes and styles used in the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery.

(2) [Reserved]
commercial vessel permit or by a person subject to the bag limits.)

(a) Gulf reef fish—(1) Commercial quotas. The following quotas apply to persons who fish under commercial vessel permits for Gulf reef fish, as required under §622.4(a)(2)(v).

(i) Red snapper—3.542 million lb (1.607 million kg), round weight.

(A) Two-thirds of the quota specified in §622.4(a)(1)(i), 3.10 million lb (1.41 million kg), available at noon on February 1 each year, subject to the closure provisions of §§622.34(l) and 622.43(a)(1)(i).

(B) The remainder available at noon on October 1 each year, subject to the closure provisions of §§622.34(l) and 622.43(a)(1)(i).

(ii) Deep-water groupers (DWG) combined—1.02 million lb (0.46 million kg), gutted weight, that is, eviscerated but otherwise whole.

(iii) Shallow-water groupers (SWG) have a combined quota as specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii)(A) of this section. Within the SWG quota there are separate quotas for gag and red grouper as specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(iii)(B) and (C) of this section, respectively. The quotas specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(iii)(A) through (C) of this section are all in gutted weight, that is, eviscerated but otherwise whole:

(A) SWG combined. (I) For fishing year 2009—7.48 million lb (3.39 million kg).

(2) For fishing year 2010—7.57 million lb (3.43 million kg).

(3) For fishing year 2011 and subsequent fishing years—7.65 million lb (3.47 million kg).

(B) Gag. (I) For fishing year 2009—1.32 million lb (0.60 million kg).

(2) For fishing year 2010—1.41 million lb (0.64 million kg).

(3) For fishing year 2011 and subsequent fishing years—1.49 million lb (0.68 million kg).

(C) Red grouper—5.75 million lb (2.61 million kg).

(iv) Tilefishes (i.e., tilefish and goldface, blackline, anchor, and blueline tilefish) combined—4.44 million lb (0.20 million kg), gutted weight, that is, eviscerated but otherwise whole.

(v) [Reserved]

(vi) Gray triggerfish—(A) For fishing year 2008—80,000 lb (36,287 kg), round weight.

(B) For fishing year 2009—93,000 lb (42,184 kg), round weight.

(C) For fishing year 2010 and subsequent fishing years—106,000 lb (48,081 kg), round weight.

(vii) Commercial quota for greater amberjack. The commercial quota for greater amberjack is 503,000 lb (228,157 kg), round weight, unless accountability measures are implemented during the fishing year pursuant to §622.49(a)(1)(i), due to a quota overage occurring the previous year, in which case a reduced quota will be specified through notification in the Federal Register.

(2) Recreational quotas. The following quotas apply to persons who fish for Gulf reef fish other than under commercial vessel permits for Gulf reef fish and the applicable commercial quotas specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(i) Recreational quota for red snapper. The recreational quota for red snapper is 3.403 million lb (1.544 million kg), round weight.

(ii) [Reserved]

(iii) Recreational quota for greater amberjack. The recreational quota for greater amberjack is 1,368,000 lb (620,514 kg), round weight, unless accountability measures are implemented during the fishing year pursuant to §622.49(a)(1)(ii), due to a quota overage occurring the previous year, in which case a reduced quota will be specified through notification in the Federal Register.

(b) Gulf and South Atlantic allowable octocoral. The quota for all persons who harvest allowable octocoral in the EEZ of the Gulf and South Atlantic is 50,000 colonies. A colony is a continuous group of coral polyps forming a single unit.

(c) King and Spanish mackerel. King and Spanish mackerel quotas apply to persons who fish under commercial vessel permits for king or Spanish mackerel, as required under §622.4(a)(2)(iii) or (iv). A fish is counted against the quota for the area where it is caught when it is first sold.

(1) Migratory groups of king mackerel—

(i) Gulf migratory group. The quota for
the Gulf migratory group of king mackerel is 3.26 million lb (1.48 million kg). The Gulf migratory group is divided into eastern and western zones separated by 87°31’06” W. long., which is a line directly south from the Alabama/Florida boundary. Quotas for the eastern and western zones are as follows:

(A) Eastern zone—2.25 million lb (1.02 million kg), which is further divided into quotas as follows:

(1) Florida east coast subzone—1,040,625 lb (472,020 kg).

(2) Florida west coast subzone—(i) Southern—1,040,625 lb (472,020 kg), which is further divided into a quota of 520,312 lb (236,010 kg) for vessels fishing with hook-and-line and a quota of 520,312 lb (236,010 kg) for vessels fishing with run-around gillnets.

(ii) Northern—168,750 lb (76,544 kg).

(3) Description of Florida subzones. The Florida east coast subzone is that part of the eastern zone north of 25°20.4’ N. lat., which is a line directly east from the Miami-Dade/Monroe County, FL, boundary. The Florida west coast subzone is that part of the eastern zone south and west of 25°20.4’ N. lat. The Florida west coast subzone is further divided into southern and northern subzones. From November 1 through March 31, the southern subzone is that part of the Florida west coast subzone that extends south and west from 25°20.4’ N. lat. to 26°19.8’ N. lat., a line directly west from the Lee/Collier County, FL, boundary (i.e., off Collier and Monroe Counties). From April 1 through October 31, the southern subzone is that part of the Florida west coast subzone that is between 26°19.8’ N. lat. and 25°48’ N. lat., which is a line directly west from the Monroe/Collier County, FL, boundary (i.e., off Collier County). The northern subzone is that part of the Florida west coast subzone that is between 26°19.8’ N. lat. and 87°31’06” W. long., which is a line directly south from the Alabama/Florida boundary.

(B) Western zone—1.01 million lb (0.46 million kg).

(ii) Atlantic migratory group. The quota for the Atlantic migratory group of king mackerel is 3.71 million lb (1.68 million kg). No more than 0.40 million lb (0.18 million kg) may be harvested by purse seines.

(2) Migratory groups of Spanish mackerel—(i) Gulf migratory group. The quota for the Gulf migratory group of Spanish mackerel is 5.187 million lb (2.353 million kg).

(ii) Atlantic migratory group. The quota for the Atlantic migratory group of Spanish mackerel is 3.87 million lb (1.76 million kg).

(iii) For the fishing year that commences January 1, 2009, and for subsequent fishing years—82,900 lb (37,603 kg).

(iv) For the fishing year that commences January 1, 2008, and for subsequent fishing years—82,900 lb (37,603 kg).

(v) For the fishing year that commences January 1, 2007, and for subsequent fishing years—82,900 lb (37,603 kg).

(b) Florida west coast subzone—(i) Southern—1,040,625 lb (472,020 kg), which is further divided into a quota of 520,312 lb (236,010 kg) for vessels fishing with hook-and-line and a quota of 520,312 lb (236,010 kg) for vessels fishing with run-around gillnets.

(ii) Northern—168,750 lb (76,544 kg).

(c) Description of Florida subzones. The Florida east coast subzone is that part of the eastern zone north of 25°20.4’ N. lat., which is a line directly east from the Miami-Dade/Monroe County, FL, boundary. The Florida west coast subzone is that part of the eastern zone south and west of 25°20.4’ N. lat. The Florida west coast subzone is further divided into southern and northern subzones. From November 1 through March 31, the southern subzone is that part of the Florida west coast subzone that extends south and west from 25°20.4’ N. lat. to 26°19.8’ N. lat., a line directly west from the Lee/Collier County, FL, boundary (i.e., off Collier and Monroe Counties). From April 1 through October 31, the southern subzone is that part of the Florida west coast subzone that is between 26°19.8’ N. lat. and 25°48’ N. lat., which is a line directly west from the Monroe/Collier County, FL, boundary (i.e., off Collier County). The northern subzone is that part of the Florida west coast subzone that is between 26°19.8’ N. lat. and 87°31’06” W. long., which is a line directly south from the Alabama/Florida boundary.

(B) Western zone—1.01 million lb (0.46 million kg).

(ii) Atlantic migratory group. The quota for the Atlantic migratory group of king mackerel is 3.71 million lb (1.68 million kg). No more than 0.40 million lb (0.18 million kg) may be harvested by purse seines.

(2) Migratory groups of Spanish mackerel—(i) Gulf migratory group. The quota for the Gulf migratory group of Spanish mackerel is 5.187 million lb (2.353 million kg).

(ii) Atlantic migratory group. The quota for the Atlantic migratory group of Spanish mackerel is 3.87 million lb (1.76 million kg).

(d) Golden tilefish—295,000 lb (133,810 kg).

(e) South Atlantic snapper-grouper, excluding wreckfish. (See § 622.39(a)(1) for applicability of the bag limits.) The quotas are in gutted weight, that is, eviscerated but otherwise whole.

(1) Snowy grouper. For the fishing year that commences January 1, 2009, and for subsequent fishing years—84,000 lb (38,102 kg).

(2) Golden tilefish—295,000 lb (133,810 kg).

(3) Greater amberjack—1,169,931 lb (530,672 kg).

(4) Vermilion snapper. (i) For the period January through June each year—315,523 lb (143,119 kg).

(ii) For the period July through December each year—302,523 lb (137,222 kg).

(iii) Any unused portion of the quota specified in paragraph (e)(4)(i) of this section will be added to the quota specified in paragraph (e)(4)(i) of this section. Any unused portion of the quota specified in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section, including any addition of quota specified in paragraph (e)(4)(i) of this section that was unused, will become void and will not be added to any subsequent quota.

(5) Black sea bass. (i) For the fishing year that commences June 1, 2006—477,000 lb (216,364 kg).

(ii) For the fishing year that commences June 1, 2007—423,000 lb (191,870 kg).

(iii) For the fishing year that commences June 1, 2008, and for subsequent fishing years—309,000 lb (140,160 kg).

(6) Red porgy. For the fishing year that commences January 1, 2009, and
§ 622.43 Closures.

(a) General. When a quota specified in §622.42 is reached, or is projected to be reached, the Assistant Administrator will file a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register. On and after the effective date of such notification, for the remainder of the fishing year, the following closure restrictions apply:

(1) Gulf reef fish—(i) Commercial quotas. The application of bag limits described in this paragraph (a)(1)(i) notwithstanding, bag limits of Gulf reef fish may not be possessed on board a vessel with commercial quantities of Gulf reef fish, i.e., Gulf reef fish in excess of applicable bag/possession limits, on board, as specified in §622.39(a)(3).

(A) If the recreational fishery for the indicated species is open, the bag and possession limits for red snapper, when applicable, apply on board a vessel for which a commercial permit for Gulf reef fish has been issued, as required under §622.4(a)(2)(v), without regard to where such red snapper were harvested.

(B) If the recreational fishery for the indicated species is closed, all harvest or possession in or from the Gulf EEZ of the indicated species is prohibited.

(ii) Recreational quota for red snapper. The bag and possession limit for red snapper in or from the Gulf EEZ is zero.

(iii) Recreational quota for greater amberjack. The bag and possession limit for greater amberjack in or from the Gulf EEZ is zero.

(2) Gulf and South Atlantic allowable octocoral. Allowable octocoral may not be harvested or possessed in the Gulf EEZ or South Atlantic EEZ and the sale or purchase of allowable octocoral in or from the Gulf EEZ or South Atlantic EEZ is prohibited.

(3) King and Spanish mackerel. The closure provisions of this paragraph (a)(3) do not apply to Atlantic migratory group Spanish mackerel, which are managed under the commercial trip limits specified in §622.44(b) in lieu of the closure provisions of this section.

(i) A person aboard a vessel for which a commercial permit for king or Spanish mackerel has been issued, as required under §622.4(a)(2)(ii) or (iv), may not fish for king or Spanish mackerel in the EEZ or retain king or Spanish mackerel in or from the EEZ under a bag or possession limit specified in §622.39(c) for the closed species, migratory group, zone, subzone, or gear, except as provided for under paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section.

(ii) A person aboard a vessel for which valid charter vessel/headboat permits for Gulf coastal migratory pelagic fish or South Atlantic coastal migratory pelagic fish and a valid commercial vessel permit for king or Spanish mackerel have been issued may continue to retain fish under a bag and possession limit specified in §622.39(c), provided the vessel is operating as a charter vessel or headboat.

(iii) The sale or purchase of king or Spanish mackerel of the closed species, migratory group, zone, subzone, or gear type is prohibited, including such king or Spanish mackerel taken under the bag limits.